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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER. No. I.

Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's; then, if thou fall'ſt, O Man!
Thou fall'ſt a bleſſed Martyr. SPAKESPEAR.

WHEN the pens of moral writers come to be thrown by and neglected, either through fear of offending, or by reaſon of inattention in the multitude, or ſeeing vice with her hateful train of attendants bid defiance to all the exertions of individuals, they deſpair of ever being able to effect what their tender feelings had long prompted them ſincerely to deſire, and therefore think themſelves pardonable in ſitting quietly down and viewing the deſtruction of their country, where they ſometimes, in the hours of reflection, utter theſe tender expreſſions: "O once happy country! "happy beyond deſcription, while liberty was ſought after by all, and exerciſed by all toward thoſe in their "power.—While virtue (O ever dear and ſacred name!) "ſhone forth in her brighteſt luſtre, captivating by her "endearing ſmiles the heart of every ruler, and preſiding "in the breaſts of the Aſſemblies of the people.—Happy "waſt thou when theſe were witneſſed, and while vice "ſtood abaſhed at ſeeing her meaſures diſcountenanced "by all in power. But now, O native country! (for even "in ruins thou ſhalt be ſtill dear to me) thou art tot'ring "all doubtful on the brink of fate, and one other blaſt "of ambition will overwhelm thee with woe, and caſt "thy already greatly fractured ſtructure down the precipice, that thy blind and unfeeling vanity hath brought "thee to. Why are ye ſilent, O ye eloquent bards! and "why do ye not harrangue the giddy multitude, O ye patriotic orators! —As for me, alas! I can do no more!— "I have fought, and have bled in thy cauſe, O miſerable country! and now am I deſpiſed.—I have often "conſumed the midnight taper in writing precepts for "thee, and lain whole ſleepleſs nights in duſt and blood, "ruminating what to do each ſucceeding day for thy be"nefit, and now, by thy expelling fair virtue, thou haſt "likewiſe driven me from thy boſom, and heaped con"tempt upon me!—O unfortunate country! thou art "gone!—thou art gone! and I can do no more for thee!"

I ſay, when their pens are thrown by from motives like theſe, the country muſt be in a deplorable ſituation. It muſt certainly be high time to look about us and ſee what we have been doing, look round and ſee whether we have been led by vanity or ambition to the brink of ruin: If we have, let us never be aſhamed to tack about; let us nobly ſcorn to injure our country and thoſe brave men that have taken ſo much pains to promote our welfare; let us, if this be the caſe, turn a willing ear to the "reproofs of inſtruction," truly deſiring, with that nobleneſs and candour of ſoul becoming great men, that we may be admoniſhed whenever we deviate from the excellent paths of religious patriotiſm;—that we may live without a blemiſh, and die without that dread that is felt by the wicked at the thought of their launching into the ocean of eternity.

I do not undertake to ſay this has been the cauſe; but I have with ſorrow beheld many, who might juſtly be ranked foremoſt among thoſe capable of giving precepts for the regulation of the conduct of men, and who were perfectly qualified to inſpire the breaſts of all men, even from Princes to peaſants, with a pious zeal for the promotion of all that is great and good; ſuch I have often of late beheld ſilent, while their country loudly called for their utmoſt exertions, and ſeemed to beg them as with falling tears to come to her aſſiſtance;—ſhe has placed the moſt ſubſtantial rewards before them, and ſpread the many advantages that might ariſe from their labours open to their view—but all in vain; they ſtill remain in a ſtate of ſorrowful inaction, without ever attempting to abrogate the rules that vice hath too firmly eſtabliſhed in the morals of men, and continue to ſit in perfect neutrality, beholding with a ſilent and weeping compaſſion the mighty progreſs that vicious habits will always make, unleſs they are oppoſed by having juſt rules of morality continually laid in their way. This ſilence muſt proceed from ſome cauſe; and the ſame rule that is obſerved in phyſical caſes, will likewiſe be found to hold good in political and religious ones; which is, that a diſorder cannot be entirely removed, unleſs the cauſe be firſt removed.

Now as the works of religious moraliſts muſt be allowed by all to be of great advantage toward the well governing of free States, the endeavouring to call thoſe uſeful men back to their delightful taſks will conſequently be a meritorious work—a work that will, in the opinion of every wiſe man, deſerve encouragement. For when thoſe powerful maxims come to have their intended effects, when they reſolutely ſtem the tide of vice, drive impiety forth from our borders, and baniſh corruption far from us;—when they, by painting virtue with all her real attractions, and by ſhewing the hateful deformities of irreligion, avarice and the other open enemies to morality, can tame the too ſavage-like minds of the vulgar, and raiſe in them a generous emulation to excel in every honourable and praiſe-worthy undertaking—raiſe in them a noble deſire of reforming their manners, and turn all their thoughts to ſeeking the honour of heaven and the good of their country;—and when by their refined arguments, cooperating with the daily examples of their authors, they cauſe the ſinner to repent of his ways, and encourage the righteous to continue faithful, their labours will be found to make vaſtly lighter the burden of government;—for any man acquainted with the art of governing, or indeed with common reaſon itſelf, will allow that it is much more ſafe and eaſy to govern in a country where the inhabitants are religious and refined, than where there is nothing but an illiterate, diſſipated multitude.

From what has been ſaid, it is apparent that the exertions of thoſe men will be found beneficial to America in her preſent ſtate; and it is as apparent that if they do not exert their abilities, but lie dormant and inactive, there will be great danger of a total diſſolution of manners, and too great indulgencies in ſupineneſs and luxury, which will unavoidably end in an intire ſubverſion of civil authority, and a contempt for all laws divine or human, when, like the great Roman empire we may fall from the ſummit of greatneſs and be buried in ruins. Therefore, as the height of my ambition is to ſerve my country in any and every ſtation that I am capable, I ſhall, in the courſe of my writing, endeavour to caution againſt every thing that may deprive us of the advantages already mentioned, and try to call the works of ſome of theſe moral geniuſes out of their cloſets, that they may be made known to the world, where like the ſhades of departed heroes, they will be more honoured by reaſon of their long abſence. And if I ſhall by any means be able to perſuade ſome of them again into action, and hear from them thoſe great maxims that a Cato or a Cicero would delight to hear, I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded for my labour.

My deſign is not to calumniate or ſlander any man or body of men; ſuch an attempt is far beneath me; neither do I ſtrike at the character of any man, but at the vices amongſt men, believing it to be a duty incumbent on every good citizen to make all the efforts in his power toward the ſuppreſſion of vicious habits whenever they make their appearance among us, and to warn people of the danger of them before they appear. I have been prompted to this work by the ſincere deſire that I have to ſee every bane to good government deſtroyed, and by the unrivaled affection that I have for my country and countrymen (names that have and ever ſhall be near and dear to me)—that affection that doth not fully terminate within leſs compaſs than the whole bulk of mankind, but is more particularly extended to my own native land, for whoſe benefit I have now undertaken the preſent taſk, the ſucceſs of which muſt depend not ſo much on my own exertions as on the conduct of others.

I hope the candid public will pardon me if I ſhould expatiate with ſome freedom, in the courſe of my writing, on thoſe evils, which, when they prevail among any bodies of men, always beat a frightful prelude to more diſmal conſequences. Confiding in your gratitude toward all who labour for the general good, without being biaſſed by the intereſts or the prejudices of individuals, I ſhall expreſs myſelf freely, and with out that reſerve that always makes arguments burdenſome, and ſullies the beauties of friendly advice: And as I write purely for your good, you alone muſt be the judges of what I deſerve,—whether I ought to be oppoſed or encouraged. As for applauſe, I look for none;—I want not by my writing to catch the fickle echo of human fame, nor to have her ſilver trumpet employed in my favour.—I flatter myſelf with the pleaſing expectation of gaining what is far more valuable, to wit, a daily inward token of my having done all the good I can. This I apprehend far to ſurpaſs the former in giving happineſs,—it is the approbation of conſcience given to our actions, and we cannot fail to enjoy happineſs as men while we are convinced that this inward monitor approves of our conduct; but fame may buzz a man's actions through all the earth, and extol him to the ſkies, yet will he not be happy, unleſs he is conſcious of his deſerving thoſe high honours, neither will her voice be pleaſing to him, without his heart re echoes back the grateful ſound.

As I have now laid the ſubject of my plan before you, and informed you of my motives for undertaking it, I ſhall now confine myſelf to ſpeaking particularly on the different parts of the ſubject; but as I have drawn out this number to a greater length than I at firſt intended, I muſt break off, and beg leave to refer the reader to my ſucceeding numbers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

WAS taken up on the 22d of June laſt, a Bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

THE SCOURGE. No. IV.

Saturday, February 19, 1780.

To the Right Honorable (ſubtle Scotchman) WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of Manſfield, and Lord Manſfield, Lord Chief Juſtice of the polluted *Court of KING'S BENCH, Governor of the Charter-Houſe, and one of his MAJESTY'S moſt* baneful *Privy Counſellors.*

MY LORD,

I AM perfectly ſenſible of your *power*, and I as well know your infamous and corrupt *abuſe* of it; but that ſhall not deter me from expoſing your baneful influence, treacherous arts, and ſcotch cunning, however dangerous it may be to my perſon liberty, at *this* time, when Lord *Sandwich's* MULGRAVE, the notorious *apoſtate*, and miniſterial blood hound, had the conſummate aſſurance and bareface impudence, on *Monday* laſt, to ſay in the Houſe of Commons, that the PEOPLE of England, becauſe they have entered into aſſociations for the preſervation of their lives, liberty and property, againſt the deſpotic and blood thirſty deſigns of our Lordſhip, and the reſt of the *King's* deſperate and deſtructive cabal, who, like *Catalin* and the conſpirators at *Rome*, have, it is to be preſumed, drank each a cup of *human* blood, as a pledge of your *union*, "ſhould be upon their *guard*, for government would be upon their's, and *watch* their motions. From all hiſtory, and from *recent* examples, it appears, that it is extreme folly to ſuffer doings of the kind that were going forward to riſe into any height or maturity. Let the *aſſociators* be aware, that they who *offend* without provocation, will *ſuffer* without *pity*. There is ſufficient *vigour* in government to *enforce* the laws, and to maintain the conſtitution of this country."

By this bold and menacing declaration of your confederate in *miſchief*, as well as from Lord *Hilſborough*, in the Houſe of Peers, "That the petitioners were factious, and the petitions rebellious," it is pretty evident for what purpoſe the new regiments have been raiſed, and what uſe is *humanely* intended to be made of them. It is, my Lord, to ſupport, continue and perfect the horrid ſyſtem of tyranny which you laid down, in order to make the preſent *grateful* and *pious* king abſolute, and this you was aware could not be eaſily effected without a numerous band of mercenary cut-throats, to over-awe the people, and in caſe they complained by petitions or remonſtrances, or dared to meet and aſſociate for their own preſervation, theſe *hired* butchers, the very dregs and ſcum of the earth, raked from all the ſinks of infamy in every part of the kingdom, and preſently trained to ſlaughter, were to point the dagger to the hearts of their countrymen, and to keep them in ſubjection with the ſword and bayonet.

The wicked, miſchievous and neſtiſh conſpiracy your Lordſhip had formed (in conjunction with others) under the auſpices of a *daſtardly tyrant*, againſt the common rights of mankind, and envied conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, was laid deep, and it ſpread wide; you urged it on with a ſteady zeal, and an unwearied application; but as ſoon as your infernal ſcheme of deſtroying charters, and arbitrarily impoſing taxes on a people who you *never ſaw* in America, contrary even to any pretence or legal claim of right, failed, you watched all opportunities to begin the bloody execution and ſlaughter of mankind, that you might ſatiate your *Scots* revenge with *human gore*. The firſt *oppoſition* to deſpotic power you declared, in the *privy council*, to be an act of *rebellion*, and in conſequence of that diabolical advice, which you knew would pleaſe the temper of your maſter, whoſe aim is to be the imperial tyrant and butcher of the human race, many thouſand diſtreſſed orphans and unhappy widows are now bewailing the loſs of their murdered fathers and huſbands, and daily calling to heaven for vengeance on your head, as the author of their miſeries; for they well know, my Lord, that you have been the artful fiend who planned and adviſed their total extirpation by the *ſword*, if they would not ſubmit to be *ſlaves*. This, my Lord, the whole kingdom muſt be convinced of, and believe, for none but a monſter in human ſhape, or ſome malignant devil, could have ſaid what you uttered in the Houſe of Peers againſt the people of *America*, more than four years ſince. "*If* WE *don't kill them*, THEY *will kill us.*" Yes, my Lord, it was your advice and your deſign to *kill* them, and you, together with your *humane* maſter, gloried in the ſlaughter; Heaven be praiſed, your ſucceſs has not been ſo great as you expected, they have gloriouſly and manfully reſiſted your tyranny, and fruſtrated all your ſchemes of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power over them.

As you found, my Lord, the *Americans* were too wiſe, too brave, and too virtuous, to be cheated out of their birth-rights as Engliſhmen, by your chicanery, ſophiſtry and Scotch cunning, or by *force*, you and your maſter, the tool of a deſperate faction, are now determined to try the ſame experiment upon the deluded people of this country. The plan of their ruin and ſlavery has been long laid; you, and the reſt of the junto, by means of a corrupt majority in the Houſe of Commons, have already reduced the greateſt part of the nation to want and beggary, the conſtitution is now tottering to its baſe, and the only ſecurity the people have for their lives and property depends upon the *will* of the King, that is, your Lordſhip's, or the vote of venal ſenators. Notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the kingdom, full one *eighth* part of the revenue of England is at this time *ſhared* by your Lordſhip and the other miſcreants in power; and yet you have

advised his *pious* majesty and the court faction, as a reward for having *robbed* us of near all we have, to desire we will give the *rest*, to support your Lordship, and other notorious plunderers and traitors, and to maintain a war against the established laws of the realm and our fellow-subjects, that we may purchase our own *bondage* at a dearer price than our forefathers did their *liberties*.

My Lord, while your infernal counsel prevails in this kingdom, and you remain at the head of the King's Bench, and the present faction in power, the constitution cannot be safe; it is already nearly overthrown; the great charter of our liberties is undermined; the laws are no longer a security against rapine and lawless violence; the innocent are made to suffer, whilst the guilty escape punishment. The *life* and *personal liberty* of every Englishman, in every part of the empire, is not only in danger, but liable to be sacrificed, if he either *acts* or *speaks* against the designs of your Lordship and the *King's faction*. It is now evident, my Lord, and the whole nation is convinced, that it is your intention to destroy the constitution, and to make the people know no *law*, but the WILL of a bloody and revengeful tyrant. To assert, in the most peaceable manner, our undoubted rights as freemen, and to express in strong and nervous terms a proper sense of our injuries and oppressions, is by your Lordship called *seditious* and *treasonable*; and from your dextrous management, weight and influence in the House of Lords, it appears that you can imprison, or take away the life of any man, or sett of men, who may be unfortunate enough to incur your displeasure; nay, it is not doubted but your power and abilities are sufficient to turn the *common prayer* book into *treason* (and it is believed you would do it) to accomplish your own, or your master's black and bloody purposes.

The time, my Lord, is near at hand, when the people must apply a *fair* remedy to this *foul* disease. I am convinced *violence* is intended against them, and *violence* must meet it. The common freedom of England is at stake, and it is the common interests of Britons to defend it. The *sword*, it is to be feared, will soon be the only judge of the controversy, and decide the dispute. The whole nation, my Lord, look upon you and the court faction, as a herd of wild beasts, who live by rapine, plunder and blood, and it will be for the public interest to hunt you down. The very first attempt of force will set the people in a flame, they will rise together, and the work is done; you are too few for them to *fear*, and as the authors and instruments of their intended destruction, you will deservedly fall, without either pity, redress or mercy! even the *Romish faith*, blasphemy and nonsense of the present bench of Bishops, will not be able to save you.

Your Lordship's malice and revenge against the friends of freedom and legal government was never more clearly evidenced to the world than in the sentence passed against the printer of the General Advertiser, because he had expressed a peculiar kind of joy, as every true Englishman did, on the acquital of *Admiral Keppel* from the foul designs of your colleagues in corruption and infamy, *Sandwich* and *Palliser*, to take away his life. I lose all patience, and cannot refrain the rage and indignation I feel against your Lordship, when I reflect on this, and the sentence passed on *Thursday* the 10th instant, in the court of King's bench, upon those *Scots* usurpers of government and murderers of LORD PIGOT, *George Stratton*, *Charles Floyer*, *Henry Brooke* and *George Mackay*, convicted upon the clearest and most unequivocal evidence by an English jury, of having DEPOSED, without the least cause or shadow of right, and in the most cruel and tyrannical manner, his Lordship from the government of *Madrass*, in *India*. The Coroner's inquest also brought in a verdict on the death of *Lord Pigot*, WILFUL MURDER against the same *humane* gentlemen; and yet printing a few hand-bills, and dispersing them about the town, which could not possibly be attended with any *fatal* consequence, was a crime, in the eyes of your Lordship, of much greater magnitude than that of *murder*, and a subversion of government. PARKER, because he happened to be an enemy to despotism and *Scotch* treachery, which was his only guilt, is to suffer a cruel and unjust imprisonment of ONE YEAR in *Newgate*, whilst *murder* and *treason*, when it happens to be in *favour* of government, deserves no *punishment* at all. A FINE of ONE THOUSAND pounds obliterates the guilt, and the criminals are set FREE. It is well known, my Lord, you was ever the friend of tyranny and lawless violence, and we are not much surprised to find you the supporter and defender of every villain, who zealously engages in the oppression and ruin of mankind

Another reason, my Lord, may be assigned for this very extraordinary sentence; a *Nabob*, with a *plumb* in his pocket, cannot be guilty of any *crime*, and we may soon know the price of BLOOD in the court of *King's Bench*. Judges have been warped from their duty by *bribes* long before your lordship was called to the bar, some have been called to an account and *severely fined*, and many have been punished with death.

THE SCOURGE. No V.

Saturday, February 26, 1780

To the Right Honorable and Honorable TRAITORS to their Country, the betrayers of their Trust and the People's Liberties, the venal prostituted Slaves who compose the Minister's dead MAJORITY in the House of Commons, the execrable Wretches who live upon the Plunder, Distress, and Ruin of their Fellow-Subjects.

My LORDS, and GENTLEMEN,

YOU was elected by the people to be the guardians of their rights, the protectors of their property, and their blood, against the designs of a weak, corrupt, ambitious, cruel tyrant, and his wicked, profligate abandoned ministers. It was your duty to have opposed, as the trustees of the people, the first encroachments made on their liberties and the laws of the land—It was your duty to have checked the lust of power and despotic rule so clearly manifested by the king and his creatures, even at the expence of the nation's blood and treasure, almost from the first day of his accession to the throne—It was your duty to have resisted every attempt to increase the *civil list*, and of course the power and ruinous influence of the *crown*; and it was no less a duty incumbent on you to have *refused* the payment of those *pretended*, but enormous debts, which his majesty had the conscience to ask two years ago, at a time when he was plundering the people by the most oppressive and unjust *taxes*, and wickedly spilling their blood in the most wanton manner, to answer the purposes of his ambition, revenge and cruelty, and to destroy the established laws and constitution of the empire—You was also bound by every tie of honor, justice and humanity, to have prevented that horrid, unjust and bloody war now carrying on in *America*, which will for ever mark this reign with an indelible stain of infamy, and disgrace the name of Briton to the last ages of time, whilst our remotest posterity will execrate the present tyrant and his ministers as the authors, and you as the diabolical abettors and supporters of it.

Thus, instead of being the true and faithful representatives of the people, you have been the base betrayers of their lives, the plunderers of their property, the destroyers of their peace, and the horrid instruments of their ruin; the mere tools and creatures of a most cruel and unrelenting tyrant, who, to gratify his lust of power and satiate his revenge against those who oppose it, would without the least remorse or compunction deluge the land with BLOOD. Your names and memories will be for ever execrated, and it will be the business, as it is the duty of the SCOURGE, and indeed of every honest man, to hold you up to the public scorn and detestation, not only of our fellow-subjects, but of the world. You are a sett of sordid mercenary wretches, a desperate band of court sycophants and public traitors, *purchased* by the crown with the *people's money*; and united with an infernal ministry, in a black and secret conspiracy to overturn the free constitution of the British empire, and to rivet the chains of your countrymen. Your names, as well as your treason and your villainy, shall be made fully known, that you may be guarded against and shunned by every true Englishman, at the next GENERAL ELECTION, with as much care as they would guard against and shun a plague, pestilence or famine. The people are at length determined to redeem themselves from your worse than *Egyptian* bondage. They feel most sensibly the loss of trade, the loss of liberty, and the wicked and wanton waste which has been made of the treasure and the blood of the nation. They see the precarious tenure by which they hold their property, that is, at the *will* and *pleasure* of the crown; for they can have no other security, whilst you remain the venal slaves and prostituted tools of a corrupt and arbitrary court, who rob and plunder them, for the vilest and most infamous purposes, just as their caprice and humour directs; not in support of the laws and legal government, but to maintain a horrid system of tyranny and despotism.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, the people now begin to see the fatal error they have been led into, they know your treason, and they blush at the thoughts of having nursed such vipers in the bosom of the state. The justice of an injured nation will not sleep much longer; eternal infamy and disgrace will attend you, even in your last moments, and your memories will stink in the nostrils of posterity. The discovery they waited for is made, redress is not to be obtained even in the smallest degree by any *peaceable* means The time for moderation is over, the extremity of the case calls for *severity*. Your power and your villainy is near at an end. The Lords *North*, *Sandwich*, *Germaine*, *Hillsborough*, and the whole herd of you, begin to tremble at the thoughts of it. The spirit of the people, and the name of a *free parliament*, strikes terror into your souls, and there is no small reason for it; your heads are forfeited, vengeance will pursue you, and if the *laws live*, you must *perish*.

That great and able statesman, the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, used frequently to say, that *England* would never be *ruined*, unless it was by a PARLIAMENT; he consequently foresaw, that other oppressions being wrought by violence would be at once resisted, and by violence be shaken off again. This maxim those notorious enemies to the peace and freedom of mankind, Lord *Bute* and *Mansfield*, instilled into the mind of the king, and he, with a narrowness of soul peculiar to himself, and to every tyrant upon earth, sucked in the poison; and Lord *North*, the contemptible puppet of the court faction, was singled out as a proper tool to carry into execution the grand design of public mischief and public ruin; and this was not to be done, but by the Almighty power of corruption, and the people have been robbed of MILLIONS, to *procure* and *bribe* a majority of right honorable and honorable villains in the House of Commons to betray their country, and enslave the nation.

You, my Lords and Gentlemen, were the only instruments that could be found to execute the hellish work, and your determination seems to be, to do the business *effectually*. The *petitions* of thousands of the first freeholders and men of property in the kingdom, against the violation of their rights, and the shameful waste of the public money, are to be rejected or treated with contempt; and yet the PROTEST of a *few* court sycophants, pensioners, placemen and place-hunters, without either fortune or consequence, and who have been purposely employed by *bribes* to procure them, are *respectfully* received and blazoned forth to the world as of equal weight and importance, in order to blind the multitude, and deceive the nation. This will not do, the disguise is too thin not to be seen through, the villainy too bare-faced to pass unnoticed or unpunished, and it will meet with that contempt and detestation it merits.

The prayer of the petitions must be complied with; the people will not submit to be governed by a *majority* of five hundred and fifty eight tyrants, and *pilfered* of their property by the very men, whom they have elected to *preserve* it. They never told you, that you might do what you pleased with them, or that their estates were your goods and chattels to dispose of at your *pleasure*. They never thought that you had a supreme power over them, or that your rapaciousness was not to be *checked*, or your authority not to be *resisted*.

The people are bound to resist traitors and usurpers, in whatever shape they appear, and to oppose all those who attempt to undermine the constitution, whether King, Lords or Commons, or *all* united; and the eyes of the whole world are at this moment upon them; it is in their power to put a speedy end to all their troubles, and to all the state craft at *St. James's* and *Downing-Street*. The deed will be glorious, and transmit their names to posterity with respect and veneration. Where is there an Englishman to be found, who would not spill the last drop of his blood in so just, so noble a cause. It is agreed and determined by all the nations upon earth, that Kings, Governors, Magistrates and others, when they *abuse* or *betray* the trust *delegated* to them, invade the people's liberties, injure them in their property, break in upon the constitution, or impose unnecessary and unjust taxes on them, may and ought to be RESISTED, and the people, by all laws divine and human, may take up *arms* against their oppressors; and no man can produce one single instance in the history of this country, when it was more necessary than at this time, in order to rescue the nation from slavery and bondage, if not from destruction. To say that the people are bound to submit to laws made contrary to their welfare and the public good, is an absurdity, or to say that the people, having *delegated* the power of doing it, they have no power to save themselves from ruin, is an insult upon the common understanding of mankind, designed only to mislead and deceive the ignorant.

The nation is now brought by domestic traitors to the brink of ruin, and every Englishman must lend his hand to save it; and that must be done *quickly* and *vigorously*, delays will prove *mortal*. Can any thing be more ridiculous than to stand upon *ceremony*, in a case where it is impossible to be too early or too zealous. This ought to have been done before tyranny had taken so deep a root, or the miscreants were armed with the power of the sword; for the miseries we suffer were as easy to be *foreseen* and *prevented*, as they are now to be *felt*; and we are only to look *back*, to take a perfect view of our *future* misery, if we remain *tame* and *quiet*; so plain and smooth is the road which leads to our destruction, and yet we seem now to be waiting with a *criminal patience*, as if we wanted rather to know whose *fools* and *slaves* we should be *next*, than to be such NO LONGER.

That this great work of redemption from temporal misery may be effectually done, the people should be careful to obtain a *free parliament*, and elect no man who would not solemnly, upon OATH, engage not to grant any *supplies* till their grievances are redressed, that they will *impeach* and bring to public and condign punishment, the miscreants who have brought the nation into its present deplorable situation, and afterwards confiscate their estates for the good of their country, as a small attonement for the injuries she has received, and the innocent blood they have wantonly spilt.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant,*
August 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be lett for a term of years

One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the same distance, to be lett for the remainder of the season.

A HOUSE to be lett, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant situation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well-situated TOWN-LOTS to be sold, or lett on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. *

WAS taken up, within the inclosure of *John Johnson*, of Lower Dublin township, in the forepart of the summer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the inclosure of *Bridget Rambo*, in Lower Dublin township, the 6th day of January last, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Also taken up, within the inclosure of *John Townham*, of Lower Dublin township aforesaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time she was taken up. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold according to law. § *August 22, 1780.*

REDLYON RACES.

New-Castle County, August 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purse of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the best in three four-mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full bred horse, aged, carries nine stone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half.------On the 28th, a Purse of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above.------On the 29th, a Purse of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the best in three three mile heats.------And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the best in three two-mile heats, the winning horse each day excepted.---- Three horses to start, or no race; and to start at half after one o'clock each day. No horse to start without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horse, to be shewn and entered with the subscriber two days before starting, or pay double entrance at the post. No stalls or booths admitted inside the course, nor none kept by any person (except a subscriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

‖ WILLIAM CARSON.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, out of the pasture of *George Brinton*, in Birmingham township, on the night of the 19th inst. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old last spring, no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by §

August 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, the 20th of July last, a bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. AMOS SUBERS.

BOSTON, *August 10.*

We ſincerely congratulate our readers on the capture of ſo great a part of the Quebec fleet, the moſt important blow given to the Britiſh trade ſince the commencement of the war.—The fleet conſiſted of 38 ſail, under convoy of two Britiſh frigates, richly laden with proviſions, ordnance and military ſtores, valuable merchandize, and all kinds of ſupplies for the province of Canada, the Britiſh army there and the Indian trade. It contained, indeed, moſt, if not all the ſupplies for that quarter for the preſent year. It had been long preparing and waiting for convoys, and was much wanted and expected in Canada. This fleet ſailed from Torbay the 3th of May; three days after, a French ſhip of the line fell in with it, which, according to the beſt accounts we can obtain, took ſeven, and probably more, and ſcattered the whole fleet. Afterwards a number of American privateers fortunately met with this prey, and, we have already a certain account, captured 19. Our cruiſers (ſome, if not all, of whom ſoon inliſted as many men from the prizes as it took to ſecure them) were left in purſuit of the remainder of the fleet; and as we know there were a number of other American armed veſſels cruiſing at or near the mouth of St. Lawrence, it is highly probable that very few, if even any, will find their way to Quebec. From an apprehenſion in England that our loſs at Penobſcot had diſabled us to fit out cruiſers this fleet had a ſmall convoy, and inſured at 10 per cent. The value of each prize is computed, on an average, at 20,000l. ſterling. They have an aſſortment exactly adapted to the wants and occaſions of the United States. The blow muſt be terrible to the Britiſh in Canada, as theſe ſupplies cannot be replaced this year: The Britiſh army there muſt feel it ſeverely: The Indian trade, which gave our enemies military as well as commercial advantages, muſt ſuffer greatly by it: So muſt the merchants in Britain, as well as in Canada, particularly the inſurers. In ſhort, it is not eaſy to compute what the enemy has loſt, and what we have gained by this fortunate ſtroke. It has been remarked, that the American privateers concerned in this capture all belong to this State, and that ſome of the owners of the veſſels loſt on the Penobſcot expedition are largely intereſted in this ſucceſs.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 12.

On Monday the 21ſt ult. a Committee from the General Aſſembly of the State, then ſitting in this town, waited on his Excellency the French General, with the following Addreſs, viz.

THE Repreſentatives of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, in General Aſſembly convened, with the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction, take the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the army of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, upon his ſafe arrival within the United States. Upon this occaſion, we cannot be too expreſſive of the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the generous and magnanimous aid afforded the United States, by their illuſtrious friend and ally: Sufficient had been the proofs of his zeal and friendſhip: The preſent inſtance muſt conſtrain even envious, diſappointed Britons to venerate the wiſdom of his councils, and the ſincerity of his noble mind. We look forward with a moſt pleaſing expectation to the end of a campaign, in which the allied force of France and theſe United States, under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, may be productive of peace and happineſs to the contending powers, and mankind in general. We aſſure you, Sir, our expectations are enlarged, when we conſider the wiſdom of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in your appointment, as the commander of his army, deſtined to our aſſiſtance.

Be aſſured, Sir, of every exertion in the power of this State to afford the neceſſary refreſhments to the army under your command, and to render the ſervice to all ranks as agreeable and happy, as it is honourable.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE King my Maſter hath ſent me to the aſſiſtance of his good and faithful Allies, the United States of America. At preſent I only bring over the vanguard of a much greater force deſtined for their aid; and the King has ordered me to aſſure them, that his whole power ſhall be exerted for their ſupport.

The French troops are under the ſtricteſt diſcipline; and, acting under the orders of General Waſhington, will live with the Americans as their brethren; and nothing will afford me greater happineſs than contributing to their ſucceſs.

I am highly ſenſible of the marks of reſpect ſhewn me by the General Aſſembly, and beg leave to aſſure them, that, as brethren, not only my life, but the lives of all the troops under my command, are entirely devoted to their ſervice.

(Signed)

THE COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt 23.*

By late advice from New York, we are informed that near two hundred ſail of tranſports, victualled and watered, lie ready to take troops on board.—Where deſtined we cannot learn.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, North-Carolina, to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 12.

"General Gates is in poſſeſſion of Camden by this time, I imagine, as he was near that place when Captain Watts left him advancing, and the enemy retreating, and hope ſhortly we ſhall be near Charleſtown. We have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and have always been ſucceſsful. We hear that there has been an embarkation lately from Charleſtown of 1000 men for New-York. I fancy they begin to be fearful of the French fleet attacking that place."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 30.*

Friday laſt His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Miniſter of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, gave an elegant entertainment, on occaſion of the King's Anniverſary, to the Hon. Members of Congreſs, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction, when the following toaſts were drank: The King; The United States; The King of Spain; The Queen; Monſieur (the King's brother;) The Compte d'Artois; Succeſs to the Combined Armies; Gen Waſhington; The Marechal de Broglie; The Compte de Rochambeau; General Gates; The Chevalier de Ternay; The Plenipotentiaries in Europe.——The morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells, and the ſhips in the harbour diſplayed their colours, the French Commodore's ſhip being finely decorated; at noon a royal ſalute was fired by the Commodore, which was followed by all the other French ſhips, and by the Confederacy frigate; at ſun-ſet another royal ſalute, and in the evening an exhibition of fire-works.

Extract of a letter dated at Hillſborough, North-Carolina, July 23, 1780.

"A party of our militia, commanded by ſeven Captains of light horſe, made an attack on a body of tories under the command of one Col. Moore; the eldeſt of our Captains, Gibbe Hall, together with five others, fell in the engagement; the other Captain and one Lieutenant were wounded; 70 of the enemy were killed, 100 taken priſoners, with 300 horſes, and a conſiderable quantity of baggage.

"A ſecond attack was made on a party of about 130 tories, commanded by Col. Ferguſon, a noted tory from the northward, and 70 Light-horſe of Cathcart's legion, commanded by a Captain Hook, on the 12th inſtant, by a party of 80 or 90 militia, under the command of Col. Neale. The ſurprize was compleat, Ferguſon, Hook, a Lieutenant and 7 others were killed on the ground, and a Major, two Lieutenants, and 27 taken, many of whom are ſince dead of their wounds, the remainder were diſperſed; ſome accoutrement for Light-horſe, and a number of horſes were alſo taken—of the exact number we have not certain accounts—our loſs was only one man wounded. Lieutenant Colonel William Lee Davidſon of the Continental line, with a detachment of 160 Light-horſe, from B. Gen. Rutherford's brigade, on the 21ſt inſt. made the third attack on about 5 or 600 tories, commanded by the infamous Samuel Bryan, near Colſter's, on Pee Dee, killed 3 or 4, took 40, and put the remainder to flight with more precipitation than we fled from Bryan Creek; none halted till they had reached the enemy's poſt at the Waxaws, where they threw the whole into the utmoſt confuſion and conſternation. Their whole time ſince has been employed in conſtructing fortifications for their ſafety. Col. Davidſon was wounded in the body, 'tis feared mortally, 2 privates wounded ſlightly, but not a man killed—to Davidſon's misfortune may probably be attributed their eſcape.

"After the enemy had evacuated their poſt at Cherraws, one Capt. Thomas with 25 men (all of whom had taken protection from the King of Great-Britain) marched down to a narrow part of Pee Dee, and took a boat going to George-town, with moſt of the enemy's plunder, and 102 men of the 71ſt regiment."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the South-Carolina line, dated General Gates's Head quarters, at Little Black Creek, twelve miles from Lynch's Creek, and forty miles from Camden, auguſt 7, 1780.

"I take the opportunity of the preſent expreſs to inform you, that two days ago Major General Gates entered South-Carolina, at the head of the Maryland diviſion, with a park of artillery, Col. Arnard's corps, a regiment of Virginia State troops, and a party of South-Carolina refugees, under Col Marian; ſome days previous to our coming here, the North-Carolina militia under Generals Caſwell and Rutherford, entered South Carolina alſo, a little above the Cheraws in two diviſions; as ſoon as Gen Rutherford croſſed the Pee Dee, the Britiſh troops conſiſting of the 71ſt and a few dragoons and tories, abandoned their poſts at Anſon Court-houſe and Cheraw hill, after burning the houſes at the latter, and retreated to Lynch's creek. A party of Col. Giles's regiment, who reſided in that neighbourhood, having intelligence of their retreat, and that they had ſent ſome boats loaded with ſtores down the Pee Dee, way laid and intercepted the boats, in which they captured 102 officers and men of the 71ſt regiment, ſome hogſheads of rum and other ſtores.

"The enemy at Lynch's creek abandoned their poſt laſt night on our taking our preſent poſition, where we formed a junction with Major General Caſwell's diviſion of militia. Col. Sumpter with ſome of the inhabitants of our State, ſupported by a party of Mechlenburgh militia, has exerted himſelf meritoriouſly; his party, as well as Gen. Rutherford's, have had ſeveral ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes with the enemy's parties, and we have a report to day, which ſeems pretty well founded, that he yeſterday defeated the New-York volunteers and a party of tories, at the Hanging Rock; our affairs, on the whole, wear a proſperous aſpect.

"Another letter from the ſame quarter mentions 1000 of the South-Carolina militia having joined Gen. Gates, ſince he entered that State, and that deſertions from the enemy were very conſiderable."

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the prize ſhip Queen Charlotte, laden with turtle, fruit, &c. taken on her paſſage from Providence for New-York by the privateers General Green, Holker and Fair American.

Laſt Sunday arrived here, in 7 weeks from L'Orient, the brig George, Captain Montgomery, who ſailed in company with Captain Bell of this port, a brig belonging to Baltimore, and the Alliance frigate, lately arrived at Boſton.

The ſame evening was ſent in here, by the brigs Fair American and Holker, two ſchooners laden with tobacco, lately taken by the refugees out of the Cheſapeak.

*** NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe gentlemen in this city who are owners of land in Northampton county, whereon any taxes are due (as adverti ſed in this Gazette of the 19th of July and 2d inſtant) that JOHN MUSCH, Collector, will attend to receive the ſame, THIS DAY, and no longer, at the houſe of Peter Paris, the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets.

By the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the public neceſſities do not admit of a free exportation of proviſions: WHEREFORE the ſaid Council do hereby continue the embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, ſpeltz, barley, Indian corn, beef, pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any parts or places beyond ſea, other than for the neceſſary uſe of the maſter and mariners; and for that purpoſe do forbid the clearing out or diſpatch of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden: Of which the Naval Officer, and all Merchants, Shippers, Captains of veſſels, and others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. This embargo to continue THIRTY DAYS from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in neceſſary ſtores of ſhips of war or merchant veſſels for the reſpective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the tranſportation of proviſions for the armies of the United States, or the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Such tranſportation to be licenſed in every inſtance by the Council.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Thirtieth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt 22, 1780.*

WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt importance effectually to prevent the deſtruction, waſte, embezzlement and miſapplication of the public ſtores and proviſions, upon which the exiſtence of the armies of theſe United States may depend; and no adequate proviſion hath been made for the juſt puniſhment of delinquents in the departments of Quarter-Maſter General, Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, Commiſſary General of Iſſues, Clothier General, Commiſſary General of Military Stores, Purveyor of the Hoſpitals and Hide Department: Therefore,

Reſolved, That every perſon in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted with the care of proviſions, or military or hoſpital ſtores, or other property of theſe United States, who ſhall be convicted at a General Court Martial of having ſold without a proper order for that purpoſe; embezzled or wilfully miſapplied, damaged or ſpoiled any of the proviſions, horſes forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military or hoſpital ſtores, or property belonging to the United States of America, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be directed by a General Court Martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the diſcretion of ſuch Court: And every perſon, in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted as aforeſaid, who ſhall be convicted, at a General Court Martial, of having through neglect ſuffered any of the articles aforeſaid to be waſted, ſpoiled or damaged, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall in their diſcretion direct, according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23.

Reſolved, That no certificates iſſued in the Quarter-Maſter's and Commiſſary's Departments, after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unleſs iſſued under the following regulations:

Firſt. That they be for ſervices performed, or articles purchaſed, within their reſpective departments.

Secondly. The Quarter-Maſter General and Commiſſary General ſhall themſelves ſign all ſuch certificates as are iſſued in their reſpective departments.

Thirdly. All ſuch certificates ſhall be given for ſpecie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly. All contracts or purchaſes made, for which certificates ſhall be given, ſhall be made for ſpecie value.

Fifthly. The articles ſo purchaſed ſhall be enumerated in ſuch certificates, with the rates and prices thereof; and the prices ſhall be reaſonable, when the preſent circumſtances of our affairs are compared with the coſt of articles of like quality, or ſervices performed, in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by Congreſs to the United States, as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 25th February laſt.

Reſolved, That certificates iſſued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time ſtipulated for payment until paid.

Reſolved, That the Quarter Maſter General and Commiſſary General be, and hereby are ſtrictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchaſes and proceedings to the Board of War, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the laſt day of every month to the Board of Treaſury, of all Certificates ſo iſſued as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing reſolutions in their reſpective News-Papers.*

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by STEINER and CIST, at their Printing-Office, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet,

A neat and correct Edition of

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation,

By JOHN PERRIN.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the LEWIS, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the GAGE, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York to adjuſt the Accompts of the Creditors of SAMUEL FARRA, do appoint Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at the houſe of Elizabeth Gartner, Widow, in York-Town; at which Time and Place all the Creditors are deſired to attend, with their Vouchers, &c.

HENRY MILLER,
WILLIAM BAILY,
THOMAS ARMOR.

York, July 28, 1780.

§

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the ſouth branch of Raritan, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

C P & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Pierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Pierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Mancheſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A LIST of Stray Horſes and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a ſtar in her face, and a white ſpot on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſmall ſized.---One brown MARE, about 8 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be ſeen.---One ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IB. ſome ſaddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the ſhoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little ----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.-----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right ſhoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed horſes and mares are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

Lower Merion townſhip, Philad. county, July 28, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID SHANNON, on the 2d of June laſt, a Black HORSE, with a ſtar and one white foot, ſeveral white ſpots on his back, and one white ſpot under his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Mongahalia in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

F O U N D,

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 31ſt of July laſt,

A GOLD EPAULET. The owner, deſcribing the ſame, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to *Abraham Bolybaker*, or *Francis Brooks*, at Mr. Thomas Middleton's, baker, in Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet. †

F O R S A L E,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal-piſs, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FOUR HORSE TEAMS, with good Waggons, Geers and Covers, all compleat and in good Order, fitting for the road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTS, in Montgomery townſhip, or to ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, in New-Hanover, both of Philadelphia county.

Auguſt 8, 1780. ¶

WHEREAS JANE HARNETT hath eloped from me her huſband, ſold my effects, run me in debt, and reports that I am gone to New-York, which is utterly falſe, as will appear from under the hand of William Potts, of Mansfield, Burlington county, as follows:

"Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, That James Harnett came to my houſe on or about the 10th day of January, 1780, and continued with me until the 3d day of July, 1780, and behaved himſelf as an honeſt induſtrious man; he returned to my ſervice on the 18th day of ſaid July, and is now with me in my ſervice. Witneſs my hand, this 17th day of July, 1780.

WILLIAM POTTS."

Therefore I, the ſaid James Harnett, having received ſuch baſe uſage at her hands, do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no more for her from this 24th day of July, as witneſs my hand. † JAMES HARNETT.

Mansfield, Burlington county, July 24, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond day of April laſt, A Brindle COW, with a crop off the near ear, twelve years old, a large ſtar in her forehead, one half of her tail white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold on the firſt day of November next, by me

† ROBERT KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Peters, in Blockley townſhip, about a week ago, a RED COW, with a white face, and a BRINDLE HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY SMITH.

Auguſt 11, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1780.

STRAYED away, from off the commons of the city, about the middle of laſt month, a middle ſized COW, ſpotted red and white, about 10 years old, white legs and tail, her two hind teats out of uſe, occaſioned by a ſore bag, and had a hemp rope round her horns. Whoever takes her up, and will deliver her to WILLIAM SNOWDEN, on Society-Hill, near the New-market, ſhall receive *Two Hundred Dollars.* †

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Campington, near Coates's Burying-ground, on the 2d of Auguſt inſt. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near ſhoulder PP. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horſe and thief, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1780. § MICHAEL STIVER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, bounded weſtward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eaſtward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-ſtreet, and 90 feet deep. Alſo a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 130 feet on Green-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewiſe a lot on Green-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second-ſtreets. For terms apply to

JAMES ASH, in Vine-ſtreet.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill,* and *Fulling-Mill,* late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:---For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogſheads; ſalt in tierces; Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. †

W A N T E D,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, and has a ſore back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of July laſt, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horſe is branded. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information,
A COW broke into my plantation,
About three days before this date,
Her natural marks I will relate;
Beſides, I think ſhe other cows doth corn,
For ſhe wears a ſtick acroſs her horns;
Beſides ſhe has a curly pate,
Her face is white, her legs are ſtrait;
She is a ſtray miſchevious beaſt,
Eight years of age, I think, at leaſt.
If the right owner doth appear
Before the laſt day of this year;
Him prove his right, and charges pay,
Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the townſhip aforeſaid. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a LOT of the ſame width, oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

A ſmall Bank Lot and Houſe, on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North-Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Fortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

Auguſt 1, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLER,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey Market,*

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